Volume Three Number Nine

OCTOBER, 1923

The Russian Harvest Field

A Leper Gift for Russia

The most impressive letter ever accompanying a gift for our work in Russia was received this month from far-away Siam. Working people who earn eight or ten dollars a month and live in lamboo-grass-covered huts have felt that in Russia there are Christian brothers and sisters whose need is greater than their own.

More than half of this precious gift comes from over two hundred lepers in the Chiengmai Leper Asylum. These lepers receive a very small weekly stipend of pennies, but with a real joy they have made this gift for Bible distribution in Russia.

Only God knows the full value of the gifts, as only Christ recognized the worth of the widow's mite.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

The Russian Harvest Field is issued monthly by the **Russia Evangelization Society**, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Doctrinal Statement of the Russia Evangelization Society

1. The Divine inspiration and authority of the Scriptures, extending to all parts of the Scripture equally, and that they are the very Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and guide to living, and that they contain all things necessary to our salvation.

2. We believe in one God, revealed in His Word as existing in three equal persons, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

3. We believe that sin entered into the world through Adam, and death through sin, and that as all have sinned, so death has passed to all men.

4. We believe that Jesus Christ died to pay once and for all the full penalty for sin, a sufficient expiation, accepted of God on behalf of all who truly and earnestly repent of their sin and in faith accept the salvation thus offered, the only way to eternal life.

5. We believe that those who receive this salvation through faith in Jesus Christ have given to them a new eternal life from God the Father, with an indwelling of the Holy Spirit to aid in right living and guide in the way of truth.

6. We believe in the visible and personal return of our Lord Jesus Christ, even in like manner as He ascended into heaven, when He will gather His Church, and that He will with His redeemed establish a world-wide kingdom of righteousness and peace.

7. We believe it to be the duty and the privilege of every Disciple of Jesus Christ to be His witnesses unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

All missionaries supported by the RUSSIA EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY must subscribe to the above Doctrinal Statement.

If God has made you steward of much or little, do not waste it on societies or individuals proclaiming less than the full Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

KEEP THIS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

RUSSIA EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY

Interdenominational-International

COL. E. N. SANCTUARY, *Treasurer*

156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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The Russian Harvest Field

Volume Three OCTOBER, 1923 Number Nine

Even the Lepers of Siam can see Russia's Need

Chiengmai Hospital and Dispensary

Chiengmai, Siam, August 20, 1923.

Russia Evangelization Society,
156 Fifth Ave., New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Friends of Russia:

Enclosed please find a Certificate of Credit for Thirteen Dollars and Eighty-eight Cents ($13.88) for Bible work in Russia.

This amount is made up of many small gifts from three companies of Siamese Christian people. With few exceptions the givers are poor people, working people, most of whom own their bamboo-grass-covered houses. Their average income would amount to perhaps Eight or Ten dollars per month.

More than half of the amount comes from the more than two hundred lepers in the Chiengmai (Mission) Leper Aslyum, all of whom are Christians.

These leper people receive a very small weekly stipend of pennies. They never fail to make a generous contribution every Sunday morning, and it is with real joy that they send their contribution to Bible work in Russia.

The Bible has done so much for them that they desire to give it to others. They were moved by the accounts of the hunger in Russia for the word of God.

These Siamese Christians will be praying for the work in Russia.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JAMES W. McKEAN.

The Poorest of the Poor

From the Depths of Russia's Heart Comes a Cry of Agony and Despair

September 1, 1923.

Dear Christian Friends:

May a Russian sister, unknown to many, yet well known by some, try to express, however feebly, the inexpressible gratitude and emotion she feels as she hears, from all sides, about all that has been and is being done by friends of different countries for Russia. Surely the very heart of that land is sick unto death, sorely distressed and steeped in sin and ungodliness, fully of darkness and misery.

God bless His faithful servants who have taken pity on the multitude of sufferers and are so generously ministering to them, saving many from starvation and despair! May the divine Master, who "saw a great multitude and was moved with compassion toward them," reward those who have "done likewise" for His sake!

I do so fully appreciate and rejoice over all the good that has been done; yet I cannot think of Russia without "opening my mouth for the dumb" whom I know personally, who do not belong to the multitude, and who have had but a very small share of the help so generously extended to many. They are chiefly the educated people, whose need does not lie on the surface, whose suffering is not a loud cry, but a slow agony. Some of them—the weaker ones—soon give way and either pine away quickly, or destroy their lives or sink into a state of almost imbecility.

Others—the braver ones—strive to fight with the fetters that bind them so closely and cruelly—strive to find a way out of their hopeless condition and even to cheer their fellow-sufferers—until, when everything fails and no ray of comfort or sympathy crosses their path, they, too, succumb to the inevitable and die!

They are the martyrs of conscience! Conscience that will not be stilled, that does not permit them to serve an unrighteous government; they cannot but obey that inward voice, and therefore they perish! Clever, gifted, right-minded—they might lead bright, useful lives, serve their country faithfully, and have done their utmost in that line as long as it was possible; but now, after months of dreary imprisonment and moral torture, many of them are absolutely quenched. They go about, or rather hide away, in ragged, tattered clothes, their energy gone, their capacities lying waste, no work, no possibility of supporting their families, their surroundings a dreary desert.

I see them before me now, and I wish you could. How you would pity them! Some, even many, have been able to leave the country and have revived in other surroundings. But those left behind! It takes time, close attention and love to reach them in their wretchedness. That is why most of them have not caught the eye of those who visited the capital and other large towns with relief funds. Passing rapidly from one place to another, and not associating with those who could have shown them the hidden depths, they could not but pass by these.

Some have stopped, cast a glance into them—enough to fill them with horror and pity. But they could not stay, so they left some help, which gave certain relief at the moment, and passed on.

Refined, cultured young men and women belong to that class of people—lecturers, teachers, students, etc. Look at that student girl, longing to finish her studies and help her family, sleeping on the bare floor in an unheated, icy-cold room, her threadbare coat for a covering, an old cap or shawl for a pillow, often but a dry piece of bread for her supper and breakfast. She tries to earn something as well as to study, but lessons are badly paid, barely enough to keep body and soul together. Still her youthful vitality keeps her up for a time. She even smiles and hopes on, until nerves and heart break down under the strain and she becomes a wreck.

Many promising young men are in like condition. As for the sick and the aged—no words can describe what they endure. I quote the following words out of a letter received from Petersburg:

"Many of us have nothing to look forward for but the grave, and our only regret is that death is so slow in coming."

What then can be done, will perhaps be asked. Let me draw another picture from life: A small, very plainly furnished room, a tea table with about fifteen guests like those just described, sitting round it; good hot tea and substantial slices of bread served by hospitable Salvation Army sisters; cheery, bright talk, a hymn sung

very softly, not to attract attention outside, a few words of united prayer, an atmosphere of warmth and peace, a coming together in mutual sympathy—and see how the faces change! Their eyes light up; they smile, those poor of the poorest who had almost forgotten to smile. They are touched, grateful. The soothing, healing atmosphere of loving kindness is doing its work, and the effect of it will sustain them for days.

The Salvation Army sisters, with their practical help, have been sent out of the country; the resources supplied by Finland have ceased; the A. R. A. has also left! Yet the need is greater than ever. A resting place for the weary wanderers, a lamp in the darkness, a refreshing Elim in the wilderness is an urgent necessity, or many more will perish by the way.

Bodies have been kept alive and partially restored by the food our benefactors have so abundantly distributed. But *souls* have often remained untouched. A bright center of warmth and love that would greet the pilgrims of the night, if only for a few hours, where they might rest awhile and where the servants of Christ have the privilege of kneeling and washing those poor, weary feet, for the Master's sake!

Oh, what a blessing it would be! *Seeing* Christian testimony, not merely hearing it, would melt the frozen heart and prepare it for the Gospel message.

"Many shall see (the new song) and trust in the Lord." (Ps. 40.3)

Those who live in free countries, enjoying Christian literature, intercourse, conferences and all such privileges cannot conceive what it is to live for years in prison air, shut out from it all, and to actually feel the power of darkness hovering over one's head and heart!

"Oh, for a cloud-dispelling atmosphere, even for a while!

"Then people would lift up their heads and believe in Christianity. Think of your manifold homes, refuges, shelters for all needy ones, of your bright meeting halls, of the possibility of adapting your ministry to all sorts and conditions of men. And look at us in the cold, dreary north, having nothing! Nothing!

And yet we so long for a little tent pitched in the desert, where sinking souls might get a drink of soul-reviving water, a taste of the Bread of Life out of God's Holy Word, and where the humble, loving service of His children might help them to believe that "God is Love."

Dear Friends:

I leave my message with God and your own hearts. Forgive me if I have wearied you, but I could not refrain. It was like a fire burning within me until I had spoken out on behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves.

And now I will close, with the warmest greetings to whoever this message comes. Read it with sympathy and breathe a prayer to the Lord for us. May He bless you all in every country who are caring, praying, laboring, sacrificing so much for the Russian refugees or for those left prisoners in their own land! We thank you with all our hearts, and I personally want to thank you with all my heart for all the kindness and help I have received from dear known and unknown friends.

May the Lord reward you all, who minister so faithfully to your "weaker brethren for whom Christ died!"

Russian Evangelical Conference

Septemer 17, 1923.

The Ninth All-Russian Conference of Evangelical Christians, which was held from the first to the tenth of this month, was a great success. Rev. I. S. Prokhanoff, President of the Union, acted as chairman of the meetings. In spite of all the great difficulties, there were 340 delegates present from all parts of the Soviet Republic—from Siberia, the Caucasus, Crimea and other provinces.

Resolutions were adopted on the question of the relation of a Christian to the State, on unity among the members of the body of Christ, Missions, etc. Abundant blessing accompanied the work of the conference, and all the delegates left Petrograd with fervent desire to preach the Gospel of peace and salvation.

The only sad topic was the lack of means in the churches and in the Union. Help is greatly needed. It is expected that the Petrograd Bible School under Rev. I. S. Prokhanoff will be reopened November 1st, and this will also require means for the support of both teachers and pupils.

We pray God that He may help you to help us.

Pray for us. With our sincerest Christian greetings, Your Brethren in Christ,

I. S. Prokhanoff, *President*,
Manoff, *Secretary*.

The Russia Evangelization Society will gladly receive funds for the support of the Bible School and for Missionary support and Bible distribution in Russia. The way is open to send funds for this work, and America must send the Gospel to Russia.

Pastor Monsky's Letter

St. Andrae, near Villach, Austria.
August 20, 1923.

To the Believing Christians in America:

As representatives of the Evangelical Society in Austria, I want to express to the dear friends in America, in the name of many believing Christians in Austria, our deep gratitude that they sent us Mr. Palmer, Mr. Hellyer and Mrs. Evans, messengers of faith and love, to tell us that in America are many believers who stand for the full Gospel, and who want to be led only by the Holy Spirit, and who wait for the coming of our Lord. Through the visit of our friends from America, we have been strengthened in our faith and love, and we also confess that in our circle there was a longing for a long time that the unity which has been broken through the war might be re-established among the people and nations, especially among those who have been redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ, and that they be reunited through the Holy Spirit in a new bond of Christian love.

We rejoice to hear that there are prayer bands in America who stand for the Word of God and who are born again. We desire to stretch out a hand of fellowship to these dear ones across the sea, and want to join their ranks, praying with them that the Holy Spirit may bring a revival to the whole world, and that the unity of the body of Christ may be strengthened. We also ask the prayers of the brethren and sisters in America, that our land, which has suffered so much, may be renewed through the power of the Gospel message. For this purpose the Evangelical Society was founded in Austria in 1912, and works here and in Germany. We are glad to say that as a result of the hardships endured during the war and later, many Catholic people are hungry for the Bible and for the Holy Spirit. We ask you to pray with us that the Lord may open many a door (Matt. 9:35-38) and send laborers into the harvest, and that He may give us means and houses for building up the work.

A special word of greeting: Luke 21:29-36. We realize that the coming of our Lord draweth nigh, and we cling to the Word that though the heaven and the earth pass away, His Word shall not pass away. For us the Bible is God's living Word, and Christ, the One of whom the Bible speaks, the True Prophet, the High Priest, and the Coming King. Therefore, we will deny all worldliness, and be watchful in prayer to be ready when our Lord comes.

May our Lord give you, and us here in the battle at the front, a new deep revelation of His love and glory.

Pastor MAX MONSKY,
Pastor RICHARD ROTH.

Poverty and Wealth

On Wednesday, October 10th, the German paper mark was worth less than one-seventh of the Russian Soviet ruble, and a United States penny would buy 25,000,000 of these marks. Carfare or a newspaper today cost 10,000,000 marks, and everything in proportion. But on the other hand, we are assured by Representative A. Piatt Andrew, of Massachusetts, who has been an assistant professor of economics in Harvard, and also an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a Dusseldorf dispatch to the *New York Times*, "the real wealth of Germany remains today all that it was before. In fact, it has been steadily increasing through additions to the country's capital in new buildings and construction, which have gone hand in hand with the country's diminished consumption. The old factories, foundries and mines, ships and docks, office buildings and stores, mills and farms, are still there, and somewhat larger than before. Only their ownership has changed. Their owners are no longer encumbered with mortgages, bonds or promissory notes, for with the depreciation of the currency all debts have been wiped out. . . . Whatever income formerly went to the bond or mortgage holders will hereafter be retained by the stockholders. Business men and manufacturers who have carried on or extended their business with borrowed money now own the properties they have controlled, with virtually nothing to pay for other people's money that they borrowed."

This report of actual conditions in Germany is in violent contrast to Russia, where the industrial equipment was practically wiped out and buildings almost completely ruined during the first two years of the present regime. If Russia recovers from the illness which well nigh proved fatal, it must be remembered that she is climbing out of the bottomless pit and not coming down from a lofty mountain peak; that regeneration in Russia began with nothing, while in Germany it will begin with a more complete industrial equipment than Germany ever dreamed of in the days before the great war.

Missionary Notes from Bulgaria

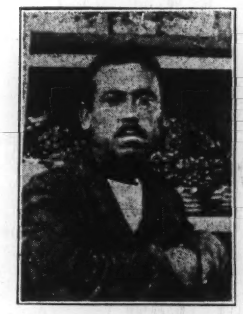
News and Photographs of the Gospel Workers on This Rich Harvest Field

Philippople, Bulgaria, Sept. 19.

RUSSIA EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Brethren:

I am sending you a photograph of REV. PAUL GREKOFF, the converted Roman Catholic priest who has been working for us since last March. At present he is working near Tirnovo. He is a fine, earnest worker, and I have recently sent him more books and Bibles. I am sure you will want to keep this good man working as a colporteur, and that the Lord will send in the $40 per month necessary to meet his salary. He was converted in one of my meetings last January, and has been giving a good account of his stewardship ever since.



Rev. PAUL GREKOFF, The converted Roman Catholic Priest, who was arrested in Tirnovo and beaten for the sake of the Gospel he now professes.

September 20th.

Dear Brethren:

This letter is urgent. Some Armenian refugees in Bulgaria have received permission from the Turkish Government to return to their own country, where they have houses and land to work. Here they are starving. The difficulty is that they lack the money to pay for travel. Yesterday they came to my home, asking me to assist them. As I had no funds on hand, I promised to write and ask for your assistance.

There are more than ten families willing to go, and it will require about $200 to meet their expenses from Bulgaria to Armenia. These are some of the people we have been able to care for with the funds which you sent us earlier in the year. There is no doubt that it is better for them to return to their homes than to remain here facing starvation and the cold of a long winter.

We are also in great need of men's clothing and boots for the Russian refugees. These are urgently required. The refugees come to us day after day, asking anxiously for garments. It is so hard to turn the poor ones away just because we lack the clothing to supply them. Underclothing and shoes are also greatly needed.

I appeal most earnestly for your help in this matter. Any help given to these Armenian and Russian refugees will be most thankfully and gratefully received.

In lonely villages, far removed from ordinary means of grace, our colporteurs are carrying the precious message of redemption. God is graciously blessing our efforts for the conversion of the unsaved. A great and effectual door is opened. Will lovers of God's truth help us to send the Light of Life to these benighted people?

Shall we have our 20,000 Bibles soon?

Prayer and monetary help are needed at once. Will you rush to the rescue?

You have undoubtedly read in the newspapers about "some revolution" in Bulgaria. Don't believe these reports. There is no reason for any revolution in Bulgaria but the revolution of the Holy Ghost. Bulgaria is not likely to become Bolshevik. Every person has his own land, and nobody hears the appeal of the Bolshevists. A little group made some trouble for the Government; that was all. The newspapers called it "revolution."

The Colporteur; God Bless Him.

He travels from village to village and from house, te house, testifying to the Way of Salvation nnd distributing the Word of God.

God is among us, and we are going on to lead souls to Christ for salvation. Send us funds for Bibles. This is the greatest need at present.

September 29th.

Today I have a picture of Brother MAX HOPPE, our fifth colporteur. He is a

(*Continued on page* 12)

Summarising Russia's Condition

Admitted Shortage of Food Supplies Indicates Another Winter of Suffering

From *The Literary Digest.*

Russia's all-important months are July and August, for on the harvest gathered then the country has to live during the following months, we are reminded by some Russian writers, who call atttention to the fact that the population of the country with its millions of peasants live mostly on cereals and potatoes, and eat meats only sparingly. Russian newspapers, pro-Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik alike, have been wondering how the people are going to get through the next winter, and therefore their various judgments on the crops of this year have a very human appeal.

The *Economicheskaia Zhizn,* expressing the official opinion of the leading Soviet economists, was very optimistic in May and at the beginning of June, less optimistic in the first days of July, and still less at the end of that month and in August. Excessive rains in some provinces, drought in others, invasions of fields by the grain-destroying insects in others still are the causes, we are told, that thwarted original promise of big crops.

The August bulletin of the condition of crops, issued by the Soviet Central Statistical Bureau and published in the *Economicheskaia Zhizn* makes it clear that this year the average quality of cereals for the whole country is "below satisfactory." But this did not prevent Mr. Briukhanoff, People's Commissary for Food Supply, from making a very optimistic statement to an editor of the *Isviestia.* "The gross yield of cereals," he said, "must be estimated at about three billion poods. Deducting the grain seeds needed for planting we shall obtain a net yield of approximately 2.5 billion poods. . . . Of course, there are regions that will not have enough grain to support themselves. But, estimating the total need of the rural population at 1,800-1,900 million poods, we come to the conclusion that the probable surplus of grain produced amounts to some 800 million poods." A pood equals 36.07 lbs., or a little over half a bushel.

There are, however, other Soviet experts whose estimates are much less rosy. Thus, Mr. Jurchaninov tells us in the *Torgovo-Promyshlennaia Gazeta,* that the crops of 1923 can not exceed 2,279 million poods, as against 2,185 million poods in 1922 and about 3,600 million in pre-war days But this estimate, we are told by some anti-Bolshevist writers, was drawn in June when prospects were much better than in August, and, consequently must be somewhat pared.

The Russian Association of Finance, Trade and Industry, representing Russia's outstanding business men who before the revolution were in control of the Russian economic world, and who are now studying attentively all data on the present situation of their country, announces in its Paris bulletin that "the total yield of cereals, potatoes included, can not exceed 1,800-1,900 million poods. Thus Russia will be again short a few hundred million poods of grain, for the need of her population (not only rural, but urban, also) is estimated by Soviet statisticians at some 2,200-2,300 million poods."

In the *Economicheskaia Zhizn* we read also that Russia's planted area rose in 1923 to 42,000,000 dessiatines, but the crops were not so good as in 1922. To this must be added that Russia's live stock is practically ruined, and in the provinces that were famine-stricken in 1921 hardly 15 per cent of the cattle survived. All this shows, the Association's bulletin states, that Russia's crop yield this year amounts to about as much as in 1922, that is to say 1,800-1,900 million poods. Noting these figures and referring to a statement that was made by Colonel Haskell on the day he left Russia, Professor P. Miliukoff's *Posliednia Novosti* (Paris) says:

"The figures quoted by Colonel Haskell enable one to appreciate the immensity of the work that was done in two years by the American Relief Administration in Russia, . . . Alas, to us Russians they sound like a funeral-bell. It is true that Colonel Haskell tried to console us by announcing that no more people were dying of starvation in Russia. . . .

"It goes also without saying that we can not expect the generous gifts of the American sympathy to be limitless. But, in spite of our deepest thankfulness to the American people and of the unextinguishable memory that they left not only in the hearts of those whom they saved from death, but in all Russian hearts, we cannot help feeling that our American friends left Russia too early. . . . What will happen now, when one hundred American steamers, seventy thous-

and American motor trucks, etc., are engaged no longer in supplying *three millions of children* with food and medicine.

"The Americans left Russia when the official Bolshevik pronouncement that there would be no more famine in Russia had become generally accepted. In the eyes of Europe this statement seemed proved by the fact that millions of poods of Russian grain appeared in European markets. Naturally this put an end to the philanthropic work of foreign organizations. *By exporting grain from Russia, the Soviet Government not only wrested it from the hands of famine victims, but also stopped the flow of relief supplies into the famine-stricken areas.* It has even been asserted that some American grain was exported from Russia under pretext by the Soviet Government that they would substitute for it grain got from other sources in Russia."

Other anti-Bolshevist writers recall in the famine year 1921-1922, when Russia produced only 1,700 million poods of grain, there were about 15,000,000 famine-sufferers, of whom from *three to four million died.* In the winter of 1922-1923, to quote the *Economichesky-Viestnik,* an economic monthly published in Berlin by Professor S. N. Prokopovich, a well-known Russian authority, the situation was such that the country could not escape a recurrence of famine, but, for all that, in the first months of the winter the famine conditions were camouflaged, and influential Soviet leaders kept repeating that "the disaster was ended." Later, however, the Soviet authorities were obliged to "admit the fact of the famine."

In a conversation last May with an editor of the Moscow *Isviestia* Mrs. Kamenieff, president of the foreign section of the commission for relieving famine sufferers, declared that the number of people in need of immediate help amounted to 8,000,000, including 3,000,000 children. Consequently, she added "no one can speak of surpluses of grain at the disposal of the State. This number of needy ones will grow until the new harvest. But even after that the State will be obliged to take care of a large body of orphans, invalids and unemployed. The situation may be rendered still more ominous in case, after the harvest, some of the foreign relief organizations withdraw from Russia." Shortly after this conversation, we are told by the *Economichesky Viestnik,* it was generally recognized in Russia that the number of famine sufferers had largely increased.

In spite of this fact, declare anti-Bolshevik writers, grain was exported from Russia; according to the *Economicheskaia Zhizn,* about 20 million poods. This year, as we have seen above, the amount of grain produced by Russia is not greater than that of a year ago, but the *Economicheskaia Zhizn* tells us that the Soviet Government will try to export about ten times more, that is to say, 200 to 250 million poods. Was the exportation of grain a success, at least from the financial viewpoint? To this the same Soviet organ answers: "Having calculated all the expenditures that were connected with the grain exportation campaign . . . one comes to the conclusion that it was an unjustifiable transaction, and that we have derived from it no profit whatsoever."

Meanwhile the tax burden of the Russian peasants has considerably increased. Mr. Popoff, Director of the Soviet Central Statistical Department, publishes in the *Economicheskaia Zhizn* an article in which he says: "According to the budget of 1922-1923, the revenue derived by the State from the taxation of the agricultural population was equal to 416,000,000 gold rubles. In the draft of the budget for 1923-1924 this figure was raised to 600,000,000 gold rubles, which makes about 6 rubles per person." This is "three times more than the amount a peasant had to pay before the war," anti-Bolshevik writers say, while the economic resources of the peasant population are desperately inadequate in comparison with those of 1913 or 1914, and they add that under such "incubus of taxation" Russian agriculture cannot regain its normal level.

America fed Russia's hungry ones and healed their diseases. Have we American Christians a Gospel to preach to them? The people will listen as they listened to Christ after He fed and healed them.

"The Sad Moaning

of the dying Russian Refugees, was like the moaning of a wintry wind," so said a friend who has just come from Russia. They still need food and clothing; but more than that, they are crying out for "The Bread of Life." "YE SHALL know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free!"

This must be our Watchword.

"Russia, sad Russia Jesus died to set thee free;
Russia, lost Russia, we'll bring Christ to thee."

—LIFE AND LIBERTY.

The Russian Harvest Field

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to Evangelization Work in Russia and Central and Southeastern Europe

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Vol. III October, 1923 No. 9

A Blue Pencil Mark Here or the Enclosure of a Subscription Blank Means That a Renewal of Your Subscription is Solicited.

Have you sent in fifty cents for a subscription to THE RUSSIAN HARVEST FIELD? We cannot deduct the fifty cents from money given for relief or other purposes. Use the gift blank on page 18. Stamps accepted gladly.

Christ fed the multitudes, healed their diseases and preached the Gospel. America fed Russia's starving millions and healed their diseases. Now she must preach the Gospel of Christ or she is none of His. Russia is waiting, and will listen.

* * *

The latest advices from our missionaries in Bulgaria are that Bibles can now be purchased at twenty-five cents each. How small a sum will now place a continuous witness for Christ in a home. "The entrance of thy Word giveth light."

* * *

In another column we publish *The Literary Digest's* collation of proofs that the famine in Russia is by no means a thing of the past. The isolated cases admittedly existing all summer may become a vast throng before spring, but the relief societies have retired.

Indications now point to some startling changes inside of Russia during the next few months. What the future may hold in store for our Christian brothers and sisters there can only be surmised. We plead for very earnest prayer in their behalf, for "the darkness is pressing down upon them very heavily."

* * *

Whatever the final result of the Russian struggle may be, there is a present duty there for every American Christian. The Gospel must be preached, the Word of God must be distributed and the poor must receive food and clothing. We dare not face God with Cain's question: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

* * *

From an unquestionable authority we have received this startling statement: "The temptations for all Christian workers in Russia increase above all imagination. Their position is becoming more and more acute—either death or unthinkable compromises." Then follows this prophecy and appeal. *"We shall soon face the direct rule of Anti-Christ. All the more reason for us, therefore, to do all we can that the Gospel may be sown more widely and rooted deeper."*

* * *

In Germany, just before the war, a man died, leaving two sons and a widow in comfortable circumstances. One son lost his life in the war; the other son, a missionary, compelled through the war to leave his station, was taken ill and died. The widow sold her property for 30,000 marks, a very good sum at that time, expecting to live on the income derived from it. The mark, however, has declined so that the money received for the property would only be sufficient to pay half the postage on a letter to America.—From a letter written by Pastor PALMER to *Kingdom Tidings.*

* * *

No God, No Heaven, No Hell

From London comes the report of an eye-witness to a Socialist Sunday School outing for the children, which carried this assertion on the banner which surrounded the car: "No God, no Heaven, no Hell." Has Bolshevism crossed the British Channel and born fruit already? "Satan seems to be focussing his power on the children, that the next generation may be entirely in his grasp," says *Light and Life.*. "How pathetically in the light of today's happenings do our Saviour's words ring out: 'Feed my lambs.' John xxi.15. May God make us alive to the Truth and to our opportunities."

Bolshevism in China

From "The Literary Digest."

Much money and many propagandists are employed in sowing the seeds of Bolshevism in China, we are told, and some journals in that country note with concern that the soil seems fertile. This statement applies in particular to such districts as Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, and the western provinces, according to the Shanghai *North China Herald* which declares that all the tricks of Bolshevik propaganda, which became so familiar to European nations during the war, are being tried on China and "so long as money is forthcoming the agents of Russia will experience but little difficulty in securing apostles willing and anxious to preach the gospel of their countrymen." In Shanghai, we are told, the Bolshevik propagandists have been kept under strict supervision and all Bolshevik journals are denied transmission through the mails by the Shanghai postal authorities. This Shanghai weekly goes on to say that the tragedy of continued misgovernment of the Chinese people by the authorities of Peking and of the provinces is a stepping-stone of which the fullest advantage will be taken by Bolshevik agents, and it adds:

"Not a few close judges of the situation are inclined to think that, unless some radical change is made by the authorities, Chinese or foreign, the possibility of an important Bolshevik success in the Far East ere long is not altogether to be contemptuously dismissed. Certainly there is a very strong argument in the statement that any form of government would be better than the present helplessness of Peking, and as it is believed that Bolshevik propagandists now arm themselves with the very welcome additional slogan of 'End the armies and end war,' the creed is one which is making a wider and wider appeal."

In the Canton district, we are told, it is known that professed supporters of Bolshevism are numbered by thousands, and they are members of well-known Chinese societies. The situation is said to cause the Canton authorities profound anxiety.

"Fortunately, although Shanghai is also, of course, a center, the authorities are to be congratulated upon the close and careful supervision which has been exercised. This has undoubtedly had the desired effect and, although the work continues, the successful efforts which have been made against several of the Chinese emissaries have served as a hint to their colleagues. The Chinese postal authorities, too, are to be congratulated on the success of their counter-move in refusing to transmit certain well-known Bolshevik journals through the post. This is useful work and it would be of great assistance if this field of resistance could be developed. The postal authorities, we know, are not over-burdened with spare time, but the thanks of all true friends of China would be due to them if some extension of this work could be undertaken. The local Chinese authorities, it is satisfactory to know, are fully alive to the situation, and in the interest of peace may be depended upon to spare neither time nor pains toward the end in view."

The *North China Herald* expresses its doubts as to the advisability of attempting to interest anti-Bolshevik Russians, who are refuges in China, in opposing pro-Bolshevik propaganda, and it points out that:

"There are many Russians in our midst who, with a much more intimate knowledge of the fruits of Bolshevism than most of us, regard the propaganda campaign as a distinct menace; but circumstances are such that for the present their close co-operation is a matter of difficulty."

The Latvia Alarm

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Co.

By Wireless to "The New York Times."

RIGA, Oct. 21.—The Latvian police have discovered and arrested a whole party of Communist agents, including several prominent agitators whom the Moscow International had sent to Latvia to carry out its plans for organizing the discontented elements in this country in preparation for a Communist revolution.

The Moscow authorities had supplied all their agents with forged Latvian passports and military certificates, together with considerable sums of money and detailed instructions for reorganization of the Communist centre here which was recently broken up by the police.

Editorial Comment

Ah, well, when the churches discover they can't successfully compete with the theatre, perhaps they will try religion again. —*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

A magazine writer says we need a new religion. But let's not do anything rash until we try the old one.

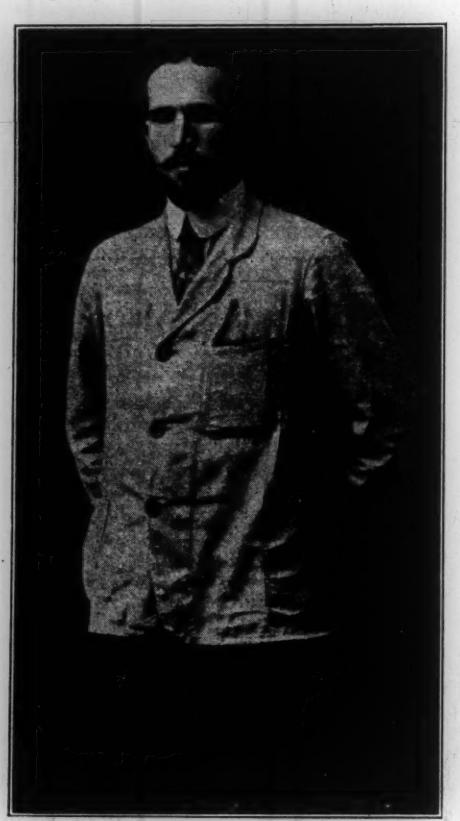
—*Britain Herald.*

Something is wrong with public life in America when a sojourn in Moscow is necessary to fit a statesman for Washington. —*Cleveland Times.*

(*Continued from page 7*)

German, graduated at the Bible School in Videnest, Reiland, Germany. He speaks Bulgarian and Turkish, and reads and writes both languages. He works among the Turks, as well as among the native Bulgarians.

This man has sold 500 New Testaments during the last three months. During that time he has visited 19 villages. He went from village to village and from house to house, preaching and distributing the Gospel and thousands of tracts. Look at his hat, his sandals and his walking stick! He has traveled in fair weather and foul, many times without food.



MAX HOPPE, Our Fifth Colporteur, who sold 500 Testaments in three months and visited 19 villages.

In one village he was arrested because he was selling Testaments, but that arrest became the cause of the sheriff buying a Testament for himself. Brother HOPPE is highly qualified for the work and he has already made a good impression. God has blessed his labors. I am writing all about him in order that the people in America may take a great interest in him.

I have employed him as our colporteur, although at present I have not funds for his support, and I pray that God will supply the need. I gave him a bedroom in our Bible Depot and paid him $20. This morning he left for Chirpan, Stara-Fagara, Kazanluk and Nova-Zagora to distribute Gospels. He will return by the end of next week.

I think we will have to continue supporting him. If you add $30 to the funds which you are sending each month, I hope he will be able to meet his traveling and other expenses.

With this letter I also enclose the picture of two Turks, who were converted by reading the Bible. They have been baptized and are willing to work among their own people. Their Turkish names are BAYRAM and USEYN-FEHNI, and their Christian names are BARO and NATHANIEL.

There are 643,300 Turks in Bulgaria, and the Christian Church has never been strong enough to undertake any missionary work among them. In not doing so it has lost a great opportunity. At least, we can supply them with Bibles and Christian literature. For this, the Scripture Fund presents itself again in a conspicuous way, and I earnestly appeal for Bibles.

In the midst of the spiritual and temporal destitution which we are witnessing all around us, and hearing the cry for the Word of God, I have had it laid upon my heart to ask for 20,000 Bulgarian Bibles, *which I now find can be purchased on the Continent for* 25c *each.* Already funds are coming in for this purpose, and we desire much prayer that the need may be fully met if it be the Lord's will.

In faith and hope I have already ordered some of these Bibles, and as funds come in others will be ordered, and thus a portion of the people at least will be able to read the Word of God for themselves.

For the sake of the readers of THE RUSSIAN HARVEST FIELD, I desire to state that our Society (the RUSSIA EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY) operates through converted Bulgarians. This is a great advantage, as they know the language and customs of the people so well, and can sympathize with their own people in a way that missionaries of any other nationality can scarcely do.

We proceed along the line of faith in God, Whose Word cannot fail; obedience to His command, regardless of consequences, and sanctification of life to His praise and glory. Our methods are the

circulation of the Scriptures and the personal testimony of men whose hearts God has touched and filled. We believe our adorable Lord is looking anxiously to His children at this present time. Shall we fail Him? Surely not.

October 4th.

Today I received a letter from REV. PAUL GREKOFF (the converted Roman Catholic priest), our colporteur in Tirnovo, telling me that the Catholics had arrested him and demanded the payment of 3,000 leva ($30) for the shoes, underwear and cassock which he had as a Catholic priest.

Brother GREKOFF paid the 3,000 leva, and after a sound thrashing was discharged. He writes: "I was glad to pass through this little inquisition for my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, although I am now without money and without clothing. Pray for me."

I think we will have to pay his salary for several months in advance, to enable him to supply himself with clothing and shoes. Please send the funds for him and his work as soon as possible. He needs our prayers and financial help.

The spirit of revolution, unrest, lawlessness, tumult and bloodshed make the field one of much difficulty, but God is abundantly blessing the work of our Society.

There is great need today for true missionary work among Bulgaria's sorely tried people. I am glad we are able to bear them the balm and blessing of the Gospel, and to give a strong helping hand to all the suffering ones.

Our workers in all parts urgently plead for your support just now. Scripture funds are sorely needed. A man came yesterday to take 15 Bibles for poor families. Brother KARATANASOFF wrote for Bibles the other day. A Bible woman who is visiting from home to home and has splendid religious conversations with the people wishes us to supply her with Bibles. I do hope we shall have 20,000 this fall. Pray for us.

The following articles written by REV. JOHN GETCHANOFF, President of the Congregational Church Council for the denominational paper, *Zornita,* is a grapic description of the preaching of our head missionary in Bulgaria, REV. PAUL L. MISHKOFF:

"During the last three weeks of September, Pastor PAUL L. MISHKOFF has delivered fiery sermons each evening before great multitudes in the hall of the Evangelical Church in Philippople. The church building was over-crowded by men and women, teachers, students, officers and workers, who are thirstily swallowing the preaching of the Word of God.

"In his fiery addresses Pastor MISHKOFF is striving to present the hopeless condition of the man who has given himself up to a life of sin and debauchery, and the great need of the renewal of grace and love of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"By the regular attendance of the great audience, as well as from the deep silence and good order during the services, the visitor comes to the conviction that the words of the speaker find room in the hearts of the people.

The last Friday evening, when Pastor MISHKOFF announced that the meetings were to be ended, a large number of the

BARO BAYRAM and NATHANIEL USEYN.
Two Turks, converted by reading the Word of God, willing to go among their own people and preach the Gospel of Christ.

audience, with voices and raising their hands, urgently expressed the desire that the meetings be continued. Encouraged by this manifestation of spiritual interest, Pastor MISHKOFF decided to prolong the meetings for some days more.

"Doubtless these large meetings are a sign of the times. They are clearly indicating the spiritual and moral yearning of our miserable nation. Therefore, let us wait upon the Lord! Let us pray and ask God to send a Pentecost, not only in Philippople, but in the whole country."

Pastor Palmer's Letters

Pastor PALMER has, of course, returned to America from his attendance on European Bible Conferences and study of conditions and relief needs, but some of his letters are of so much interest that we are glad to be able to publish them for our readers.

No. 8

St. Andrae, Austria, Aug. 19, 1923.
(Received at Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1923)

My greetings to you again from the midst of the Alps. My last letter was written from Treffen, a short distance away, and both places are near Villach, which you can find on your maps, near the Italian border. At Treffen we attended the anniversary of the founding of the work for homeless children and aged people by Countess de la Tour, a wealthy as well as titled, German woman. Having no children of her own, she adopted the poor of the district, and carried on a most commendable work up to the time of her death in 1917. Since that time the work is carried on by others.

It would have done you good to see the peasants streaming in on the morning of the anniversary—Catholic and Protestant—coming to do honor to her memory. Together with several others I was invited to her castle to dinner, and here we dined in state. The castle, originally built about 800 years ago, has been destroyed once by earthquake, and rebuilt, and contains arms decorating the walls which date back to the Middle Ages, and had in it many rare and quaint things. Since her death the workers in charge of the homes must depend more on the giving of others to carry on the work.

We visited the home for boys and for old people just across the way; also a fine farm in the valley given to the work by the Countess. The boys looked sturdy, and take part in the work on the farm. The Christian brother in charge said it was difficult to get clothing for them since the war, and the clothing of some of the boys bore silent witness, for they carried patches of many colors as they ran about.

After the anniversary came a two-day conference, and we met Pastor MONSKY, about whose work in Austria we were told by Miss STEYRER, who frequently comes to our services at Berachah. He is now holding a conference with his workers at the same place where I am stopping, and has in mind sending a word of greeting to you all. If he comes in time I will enclose it that it may be included in this letter.

Austria needs our special prayer, and also these workers, as there is very little of vital Christianity in the land. The country is open now to the Gospel, religious liberty having been granted in 1918. It is a glorious opportunity for men filled with wisdom and the Holy Spirit to go everywhere preaching Christ.

I am spending four days at a Bible School, founded by Swiss and Scottish Christians. As far as I know, it is the only school of the kind in this section. The place was built for a hotel, but the daughter of the owner was converted, and she was used to bring her father to Christ. After he was saved he changed his mind about the hotel and wanted the building to be used for the Lord's work.

About this time one of the founders of the school came along looking for a suitable site for the work which God had laid upon his heart, and the Lord brought the two together, and the result is the school, a picture of which I am sending you.

Just back of the school building, you will see a high hill, with the ruins of an old castle at the top. This was built in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and at the time of the Reformation it was used for printing Bibles, and there were many people in this section who came to a knowledge of the Lord. Religious persecution followed. Bibles were hidden, religious gatherings held only in secret, and the people who knew the Lord were driven from the land. It is an old staying, "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind to power"

I am wondering if we are seeing something here more startling and more true than this saying, in seeing the hand of God placed upon these nations of Central Europe. We have been impressed by what Pastor MONSKY says was a prediction of Martin Luther—that Germany would see the day when the Word of God would be rejected, and in consequence the land would be deluged with blood, with trouble, with famine, until the people would say, "This was once Germany!"

And Austria—stricken, divided, a shadow of her former glory! Is it the judgment of God upon ecclesiastical Catholicism for her persecution of those who loved their Bibles and sought to know and worship the Lord? Our God is long-suffering, but His reckoning day is sure to come to those who repent not.

I fear for America—liberty-loving, God-favored America; land of the pilgrims' pride, land where our fathers died—for His Word is being discredited, His commandments broken, His Son rejected, His grace scorned, and a "form of godliness" is taking the place of the power. Unless

there is repentance, a reckoning day is sure to come to our land as to these lands.

My hope and prayer, however, is that the Holy Spirit may break in on the situation here and bring another awakening as in the days of the Reformation. How much we owe to God through Martin Luther and to his teaching in regard to justification by faith. Let us pray together for Germany and Austria, that a gracious visit of the Holy Spirit in the land may bring a real revival.

We expect to leave for Innspruck tomorrow, where I have an engagement to speak in the evening; the next day to Stuttgart for speaking engagement, then on to Berlin. O. R. PALMER.

No. 9

Berlin, August 25, 1923.

(Received at Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1923)

My dear Friends:

I am again in Berlin, having returned from Austria yesterday. We spent a day in Stuttgart on our way back; had very blessed fellowship with the children of God, and was able to leave some funds for the suffering. Here we met a brother who is doing evangelistic work in that section. He was at Christ's Home at Warminster for some time, and said he had been at our services at Berachah. He told us of some of his experiences with the people, and how he encouraged them to trust in the Lord.

The work in Austria is slow and the ground is hard, but God is working. It would have done you good to have heard some of the testimonies of what the Lord has done for the people, and how He has brought them to a saving knowledge of Himself. One of the workers said they did not have so much opposition to the real Gospel from the Catholic population as from the so-called evangelicals, who have a form of Protestant religion, but have neither life nor power. The human heart is just the same whether Catholic or Protestant, and to be either one or the other will not save apart from Jesus as our personal Saviour. I am giving here a copy of a letter from a Catholic priest in Austria, which shows the heart-cry of one seeking after God:—

"I am a Catholic priest and pastor, 47 years old, and not satisfied in my profession. To tell the truth, I am a doubter, and I do not accept different things in my church. For instance, the worship of the sacraments, the worship of Mary, and the infallibility of the Pope. I believe the Catholic church interprets too much the Gospel in a material way, and I think if Paul would arise from the grave, he would be deeply dissatisfied with the development of Christianity. Then my doubts paralyze my activity as a pastor and take away all my joy. On the other hand, I do like many things in my church —the beautiful services; the beautiful churches—while the Protestant churches seem so poor and ugly. Since I am no speaker, a change to the evangelistic pastorate would scarcely be possible, and another way may seem never to open to me. It seems I am good for nothing and trained for nothing, and where should I today, in a time of need and degradation, find a living. To change my position would surely cost enormous sacrifices, but I do believe I should bring them for the sake of truth.

"This, my letter, is a question whether you could help me (The letter was addressed to a pastor) or whether you know of a place for me. Otherwise, I shall have to go on in my calling and make inward compromises.

"Waiting anxiously for a reply,

"Yours truly,"

May this dear inquirer be led to a real knowledge of the Lord Jesus, and into a place of rest and blessing in him.

Yours in Christ Jesus,

O. R. PALMER.

WANTED

BIBLES for BULGARIA

We sent our Missionary, Rev. Paul Mishkoff, (Moody Bible Institute Graduate), at Philippopolis, Bulgaria, $300 to purchase Bibles.

Now he writes this appeal:

"If I can have 20,000 Bibles and New Testaments, I tell you we can shake Bulgaria, with the help of God, and win thousands of souls for Christ."

No overhead charge; 100 per cent. of all Scripture gifts goes to the Field.

Send your gifts to

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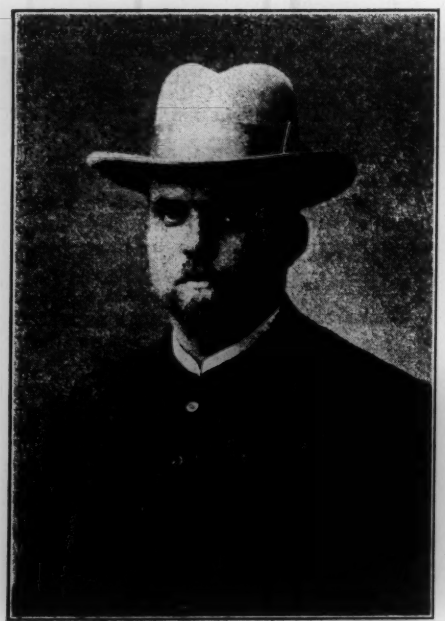
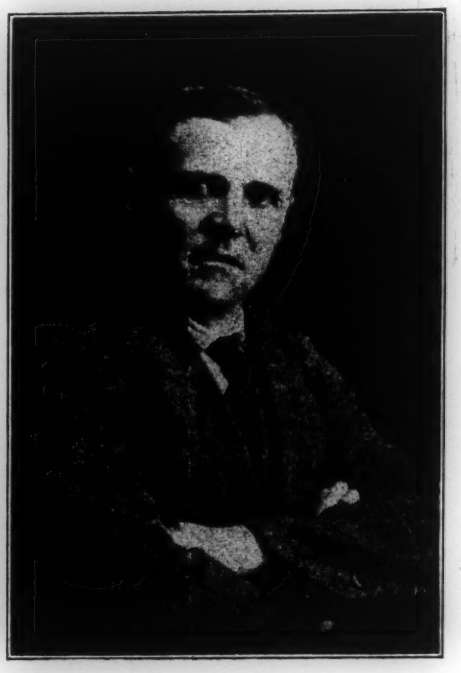
Evangelistic Campaign in Bulgaria

October November December





Rev. Paul L. Mishkoff and Marko Karatanasoff

Missionaries and Evangelists

Funds are urgently needed for the support of this Evangelistic effort, and may be sent to Col. E. N. Sanctuary, Treasurer, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. At least $500 more is desired to carry out the program that has been arranged.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF GIFTS RECEIVED DURING AUGUST, 1923.

GENERAL FUND AND SUPPORT OF MISSIONARIES

8786.....	$25 00	8793.....	$ 2 00	8794.....	$ 4 64
8795.....	20 00	8802.....	1 50	8806.....	50
8808.....	5 00	8809.....	7 85	8812.....	10 00
8817.....	5 00	8820.....	10 00	8822.....	33 86
8830.....	50	8842.....	5 00	8844.....	5 00
8850.....	6 00	8854.....	5 00	8856.....	5 00
8859.....	5 00	8860.....	5 00	8876.....	5 00
8877.....	1 00	8881.....	2 00	8882.....	10 00
8883.....	5 00	8880.....	40	8885.....	11 00
8888.....	5 00	8890.....	10 00	8891.....	50
8901.....	75	8905.....	3 33	8908.....	25 00
8914.....	4 00	8915.....	1 00	8916.....	1 00
8919.....	1 18	8920.....	5 00	8922.....	5 00
8925.....	50	8927.....	4 00	8936.....	1 50
8939.....	1 00	8943.....	5 00	8949.....	5 00
8955.....	1 00	8958.....	10 00	8960.....	4 00
8961.....	3 50	8962.....	10 50	8965.....	5 00
8966.....	5 00	8967.....	1 00	8968.....	1 00
8973.....	5 00	8978.....	5 00	8979.....	10 00
8983.....	5 00	8986.....	20	8988.....	10 00
8989.....	5 00	8991.....	1 00	9000.....	34 16
Total					$391 37

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8784.....	$ 2 00	8789.....	$ 5 00	8790.....	$ 2 00
8791.....	3 00	8803.....	3 00	8807.....	1 00
8813.....	5 00	8816.....	15 00	8821.....	5 00
8829.....	5 00	8840.....	5 00	8888.....	5 00
8919.....	1 90	8948.....	1 00	8995.....	1 00
Total					$49 50

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8787.....	$ 5 00	8792.....	$ 5 00	8796.....	$ 2 00
8797.....	5 00	8799.....	2 00	8800.....	1 00
8801.....	4 00	8803.....	1 50	8811.....	10 00
8814.....	2 00	8815.....	1 00	8851.....	5 00
8897.....	1 00	8899.....	5 00	Total	$49 50

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8805.....	$50 00	8974.....	$ 3 00	8975.....	$10 00
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8783.....	$ 2 00	8819.....	$ 5 00	Total	$ 7 00

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8823.....	$ 2 00	8824.....	$ 5 00	8825.....	$ 8 00
8827.....	1 00	8828.....	5 00	8830.....	4 50
8831.....	5 00	8832.....	1 00	8833.....	2 00
8835.....	3 00	8836.....	5 00	8837.....	10 00
8838.....	2 00	8839.....	3 00	8841.....	2 00
8843.....	10 00	8845.....	4 00	8846.....	5 00
8847.....	5 00	8848.....	25 00	8849.....	4 00
8852.....	10 00	8853.....	5 00	8855.....	2 00
8857.....	4 00	8861.....	5 00	8862.....	25 00
8863.....	5 00	8864.....	3 00	8865.....	5 00
8866.....	10 00	8867.....	2 00	8868.....	2 00
8869.....	2 00	8870.....	2 00	8871.....	4 00
8873.....	4 00	8874.....	5 00	8875.....	4 00
8878.....	5 00	8879.....	5 00	8880.....	10 00
8884.....	4 00	8886.....	5 00	8887.....	4 00
8888.....	4 00	8889.....	4 00	8892.....	4 00
8893.....	5 00	8894.....	4 00	8895.....	10 00
8896.....	4 00	8898.....	4 00	8899.....	25 00
8900.....	4 00	8901.....	7 00	8902.....	4 00
8903.....	10 00	8904.....	10 00	8906.....	5 00
8907.....	5 00	8908.....	4 00	8909.....	4 00
8910.....	5 00	8911.....	2 00	8912.....	25 00
8913.....	2 00	8918.....	5 00	8921.....	4 00
8923.....	10 00	8924.....	5 00	8925.....	4 00
8926.....	10 00	8928.....	5 00	8929.....	50 00
8930.....	50 00	8931.....	2 00	8932.....	1 00
8933.....	5 00	8934.....	2 00	8935.....	5 00
8937.....	5 00	8938.....	5 00	8940.....	5 00
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8945.....	5 50	8946.....	4 10	8947.....	4 00
8950.....	5 00	8951.....	5 00	8952.....	2 00
8953.....	2 00	8954.....	5 00	8956.....	5 00
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8964.....	2 00	8969.....	5 00	8970.....	5 00
8971.....	2 00	8972.....	5 00	8976.....	4 50
8977.....	4 00	8980.....	1 00	8981.....	16 00
8982.....	3 00	8984.....	4 00	8985.....	1 00
8986.....	2 00	8987.....	4 00	8990.....	1 00
8992.....	4 00	8993.....	1 50	8994.....	5 00
8996.....	3 00	8998.....	1 00	Total	$707 10

20,000 BIBLE FUND FOR BULGARIA

8788.....	$ 1 00	8810.....	$ 5 00	8818.....	$ 2 00
8826.....	5 00	8834.....	1 00	8858.....	10 00

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE RUSSIAN HARVEST FIELD"

8804.....	$ 50	8827.....	$ 50	8936.....	$ 50
8946.....	50	8961.....	50	8962.....	50
8976.....	50	8993.....	50	Total	$ 8 00

Missionary work in Germany. $10 00

Significant Happenings in Europe

The revolution in Spain under the leadership of the military dictator General Rivera, by which the people assume control, is most significant. The same has happened in Italy under the leadership of Mussolini, who is said to be a Jew. The power of the latter has been demonstrated in his action against Greece. At the same time the powerlessness of the League of Nations as it is today was brought out.

Other nations will no doubt follow in stripping monarchies of their old time power, and revolutions upon revolutions will be the order of the near future. It shows we are nearing the final phase of the great prophetic image. Clay becomes the predominant element. The clay represents the uprising of the people while monarchies represented by the little toes of iron are still in force. Thus it will go on till some day the stone from above strikes and demolishes all present forms of government, to be followed by the setting up of a government which will govern, the Kingdom of Heaven. The smiting stone is Christ in His second visible coming. The kingdom of His Kingdom. For this all is waiting.—*Our Hope.*

We are now receiving clothing gifts for Russian and Armenian refuges in Bulgaria. Thousands are in need, and our missionaries are there to distribute your gifts personally. Send for shipping tags, or mail your parcels at once to RUSSIA EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY, 108 Dobbins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Please notify our New York office, 156 Fifth Avenue, when shipment is made.

The RUSSIA EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $200 more for Pastor MONSKY's evangelistic work in Austria. This amount has just been forwarded without expense through the kind co-operation of the Austrian Consulate General in New York. We commend Miss Emmy Steyrer, Secretary of the AUSTRIA EVANGELICAL SOCIETY, who is speaking in America. Be sure to hear her message if the opportunity is presented.

The gifts that have been received for the General Fund and Support of Missionaries are not sufficient to carry the various missions to which we are committed and pay the actual cost of handling the special funds which we are asked to administer. We request that friends who have contributed to special funds—such as Scripture, Relief, Bibles for Bulgaria and other similar funds—will remember the General fund. This will enable us to carry out the program to which the society is committed for the year 1923.

A $1.50 Book for $1.00

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE UNDER THREE CZARS

By Robert Sloan Latimer

Frequent inquiries are being made regarding the religious history of Russia. Probably no book deals with this subject better than Robert Sloan Latimer's *"Liberty of Conscience Under Three Tsars."* The book is most interestingly written, yet full of facts which should be familiar to all who are interested in the Russia of today and of the future.

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156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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